

Western Carolinian.

[BY JOHN BEARD, JR.]

It is even wise to obtain from laws which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of Legislation is especially seen in granting laws on constructive.

[PUBLISHED WEEKLY.]

Vol. XVI.

Salisbury, Rowan County, (N. C.) Monday, December 9, 1833.

No. 705.

List of Members in the Legislature of this State, With the Counties and Towns respectively represented by them.

SENATORS.	COMMONERS.
Amos, William A. Morris.	Kitterell and A. W. Brandon.
Ashe, George Phillips.	Jona. Horton and Taliaferro Witcher.
Bacon, John Clayton.	James Weaver and Joseph Henry.
Berke, Alexander W. Mebane.	David Outlaw and Thomas J. Pugh.
Bladen, Robert Melvin.	Robert Lyon and William Jones.
Branford, William R. Hall.	S. A. Lespeyre and Benjamin Leonard.
Burke, William E. Smaw.	Wm. L. Kennedy and Sam'l Smallwood.
Calamus, Mark Brittain.	A. Burgin and D. Corpening.
Carteret, George Klotts.	D. M. Barringer and Wm. McLenn.
Chatham, Luke R. Simons.	M. Powell and Caleb Stephens.
Clinton, Otway Burns.	Samuel Letters and Elijah Whitehurst.
Cumberland, Daniel Lindsay.	J. R. Jones and J. M. Sanderson.
Danville, Joseph B. Skinner.	Charles W. Mixson and B. F. Welch.
Durham, Nathan A. Stedman.	R. C. Cotton and John S. Guthrie.
Edgecombe, Duncan McCormick.	Dillon Jordan, Jr., and David McNeill.
Fayetteville, Enoch Nash.	Thomas Tillet and Caleb Barco.
Gaston, James Kerr.	John E. Brown and Stephen Dodson.
Guilford, Richard D. Spaight.	John B. Dawson and Fred. P. Latham.
Halifax, John E. Husey.	Josiah Gillespie and Alex'r O. Grady.
Hartford, John A. Hogan.	William Wiseman and Henry Ledford.
Henderson, Hardy Flowers.	John W. Potts and Turner Bynum.
Hillsborough, Thomas G. Stone.	Wm. H. Battle and Jos. J. Macklin.
Johnston, Thomas W. Norman.	Wm. R. Hargrove and James Wyche.
Lincoln, John Walton.	Lemuel Riddick and John Wiley.
Macon, Wyatt Mays.	James Harper and Robert L. Allen.
Martin, G. C. Mendenhall.	David Thomas and Allen Peeples.
Mecklenburg, John Matthews.	J. R. J. Daniel and William M. West.
Montgomery, John Vann.	Sipha Smith and Isaac Carter.
Murphy, Jameson Pugh.	John B. Jasper and Daniel Murray.
Newbern, William Sitton.	Ninian Edmondston and J. L. Smith.
Onslow, Joseph P. Caldwell.	James A. King and William Potts.
Orange, Hilary Wilder.	John McLeod and Josiah Houder.
Person, James Harrison.	Nathan Foscue and J. H. Hammond.
Rockingham, Daniel Boker.	Henry Canler and Peregrine Roberts.
Rowan, William D. Moseley.	Blount Coleman and Pinkney Hardee.
Salisbury, Benjamin S. Brittain.	Jas. W. Guinn and Thomas Tatham.
Swain, Duncan Murchison.	J. Montgomery and W. Wadsworth.
Taylorsville, Reuben Kendall.	Francis Locke and Edmund F. Lilly.
Union, Washington Morrison.	Wm. J. Alexander and Andrew Greer.
Wake, David Latham.	John Cloman and E. S. Smithwick.
	L. H. Marsteller and S. Register.
	Geo. Boddie, Jr., and Ford Taylor.
	Allen Pierce and Samuel Calvert.
	Daniel Thompson and Thomas Ennett.
	Joseph Allison and John Stockard.
	Robert Jones and Thomas McGhee.
	Wm. T. Relfe and N. M. Raper.
	J. L. Foreman and Roderick Cherry.
	Thos. Wilson and Benj. Millen.
	Charles Fisher and John Clement.
	Abraham Brower and B. Hawkins.
	P. J. Irion and Benjamin Settle.
	Alex'r Watson and G. S. McLean.
	James Williams and Duncan McPherson.
	John C. Bank and Dismore in Wake.
	Daniel H. Counts and H. W. Wagon.
	J. F. Robinson and Leonard Ziglar.
	Chas. McCleese and — Alexander.
	Samuel J. Addison and J. Phelps.
	Benj'n P. Martin and Wm. Horton.
	John Bragg and Thos. J. Judkins.
	C. A. Blackman and P. S. Cromwell.
	Nath'l G. Rand and Wesley Jones.
	Wilmington—John D. Jones.
	Hillsborough—Wm. A. Graham.
	Halifax—Wm. L. Long.
	Newbern—Charles Shepard.
	Fayetteville—James Seawell.
	Edenton—John H. Haughton.
	Salisbury—R. H. Alexander.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Some of the articles which follow, have been in type for weeks, but crowded out of the paper by matter of more importance. We therefore seize this favorable opportunity to give them a place.

The Committee appointed to receive subscriptions to Rail Road Stock in Newbern, have reported a sum amounting to about thirty thousand dollars. Though this is not more than ought to have been expected, we may still rejoice that even this much has been obtained. The far greater number of subscribers are men of comparatively limited means; but, convinced that experience as well as necessity demanded their exertions, they had no hesitation in giving such assistance as was in their power. Beyond a doubt, the spirit of improvement has gone and is going abroad. "Like the spirit of liberty, it never goes backward." Most of the married men shook their heads, and kept close. It is to be hoped, however, that if some years hence they enjoy the fruits of this public enterprise, they will give the credit where credit is due. It is generally believed that Craven will go in for at least \$60,000.—*Newbern Sentinel.*

Exemplary Damages.—A singular case of assault and battery was recently tried in the neighboring county of Henry, in which ladies were the parties—Miss Thompson plaintiff, and Mrs. Greenlie, alias (a very suspicious word, by the way, whether affixed to the name of a man or a woman) Mrs. Hunter, defendant. The cause of action, as related in the Franklin Whig, was, that Mrs. Hunter having entertained, for some time previous, a dislike to Miss Thompson, lay in ambush for her, with a servant or servants to aid, near a road which Miss T. was accustomed to travel, until the young woman passed, when they caught, tied, and whipped her unmercifully. The jury gave a verdict of \$2,000, but by consent of parties a judgment was entered for \$1,000 and costs.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

The first religious newspaper ever published in the world was commenced in the year 1606, in Portsmouth, N. H., by the Rev'd Elias Smith.

Joseph Lancaster.—This individual is said to have been reduced to want; and a proposition has been made to render him pecuniary assistance. The mode in which it is proposed to confer it, is by subscribing to a work which he has prepared for press, entitled "Improvement on Education." It is to consist of one volume, octavo, and to be furnished at one dollar. We hope it may receive a liberal support; for it will doubtless contain much important information on an important subject, and also relieve pecuniary distress in the most delicate and unobjectionable way.—*Saturday Courier.*

The venerable Nathaniel Macon, of N. Carolina, is as active now that he has lived some three score and ten years, as when scarce thirty summers had passed over his head. We understand that during the last season he was in at the death of some sixty foxes.—*Richmond Compiler.*

New Use for Tobacco.—French papers state, that by mixing tobacco juice with the pitch and tar used in covering the seams in a ship's bottom, the attack of worms and destructive insects will be prevented, and coppering rendered unnecessary.

Beauties of English Law.—In looking over a late Dublin (Ireland) paper, we noticed the following sentences in one of the Courts: John Cryer, manslaughter, to be imprisoned six months; Pat Smith, manslaughter, to be imprisoned one month; M. Brice, cow stealing, to be transported for life.

A shawl is advertised in Boston, for sale, the original cost of which, in Calcutta, was one thousand dollars.

Perpetual Motion.—A Mr. Bridges, of Virginia, gives notice he has discovered a plan to keep the entire gear of a grinding mill in constant revolution, without the aid of any known propelling influence.

A matrimonial fever is said to be raging with great fury in Weathersfield, Conn. Nothing is talked about but love and onions. There are more onions raised in this thriving town than in any other in the country.

Varicoid is said to be quite prevalent in the District of Columbia. The cases are of a mild character, and it attacks persons who have been vaccinated.

POLITICAL.

From the Globe.

WILLIAM J. DUANE, ESQ.

The following letter from this gentleman, to an unknown correspondent in Kentucky, is going the rounds of the Bank papers. This wanton and unprovoked attack upon the integrity, discretion, and honor, of the President and his Cabinet, must surprise those who do not know the man, and are unacquainted with the ground assumed by him in Washington. For reasons which will hereafter appear, it excites no surprise with us.

From the Maysville (Kentucky) Eagle.

The Secretary of the Treasury.—The following letter from William J. Duane, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury, to a gentleman of Maysville, is being handed to us for publication:

Philadelphia, October 17, 1833.

Dear Sir:—I have just now received your letter of the 10th instant, expressing your approbation of my course as Secretary of the Treasury. I have always been and am opposed to the United States Bank, and to all such aristocratic monopolies; but I considered the removal of the deposits unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary, and unjust. I believed that the law gave to the Secretary of the Treasury, and not to the President, discretion on the question; and I would not act to oblige the President nor any body else, when I thought it improper to do so. I never asked office—I accepted it reluctantly, and was removed for an honest discharge of my duty. If to keep office and \$20,000 a year, I had given up my judgment, I should have brought shame upon the gray hairs of my father, and upon my numerous children; so that I am content to return to humble life with a tranquil mind. * * *

With kind wishes, I am, very respectfully yours,

W. J. DUANE.

REMARKS.

Mr. Duane professes, as he constantly has done heretofore, that he is opposed to the Bank of the United States. It was undoubtedly his supposed accordance with the President in his views relative to that

subject, which produced his selection as Secretary of the Treasury. At the time that selection took place, the subject of a removal of the deposits was under discussion in the country and in the cabinet.

At the commencement of Congress then pending, the President and Secretary of the Treasury had expressed a distrust of the safety of the public deposits in the Bank of the United States, and the latter had gone further, and said that this, "taken in connection with the necessary arrangements in anticipation of finally closing its business, have suggested an inquiry into the security of the Bank as the depository of the public funds." When Mr. Duane consented to take charge of the Treasury Department, the House of Representatives had expressed its opinion upon the subject, and he well knew that it was under consideration, and undecided.

After the opinion of the House was expressed, the subject continued to be agitated in the newspapers, and we are informed that a memorial praying for their removal was circulated in Philadelphia, to which many signatures were obtained, and it is scarcely possible that Mr. Duane could have been unapprised of it before he came to Washington.

He agreed to accept the Department, therefore, and actually went into it, with a perfect knowledge that this subject was in agitation.

On coming into office, he found that the President had already required, from the members of his Cabinet, written opinions upon the subject; that three members, viz. the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, had given opinions favorable to a removal, and that only one member had given a written opinion against it. There were, therefore, three opinions in favor of the removal, and only one against it. The President, and the three in favor of removal, constituted a majority of four to one. Another member of the Cabinet, who gave no written opinion, although somewhat disinclined to the measure, assured the President of his support if resolved on by him.

This was the state of things when Mr. Duane took charge of the Treasury Department. Not a doubt was entertained, we believe, but that he was already with the majority in opinion, and would proceed, in convenient time, to execute a measure which was deemed essential to the interests of the country.

While on his northern tour, the President communicated to Mr. Duane, by letter, his deliberate opinion upon the subject, not in a spirit of dictation, but of kindness. From Mr. Duane's newness in office, it was supposed, we presume, that he would feel a heavy weight of responsibility in executing so important a measure, and this the President was desirous of diminishing as far as the expression of decided convictions could do it.

A few days after his return, the President was astonished at being informed, in

a tone and manner scarcely respectful, that Mr. Duane differed with him in opinion, and would not, with his existing impressions, remove the deposits, but promptly intimated that he would not continue in a situation to embarrass his measures.

A free interchange of opinions then took place between him and the President, and, in case of removal, it would be necessary to ascertain beforehand from the principal State Banks on what terms they would receive the deposits, it was mutually agreed that a final decision should be postponed until an Agent should be sent to obtain this information. Mr. Duane maintaining that although his present impressions were adverse to the measure, his mind was open to conviction.

In drafting instructions for the Agent, however, he inserted a sentence declaring that there was then no sufficient cause for removing the deposits, but that the information was wanted to enable the Government to act if any cause should thereafter arise.

This palpable decision of the question beforehand, which would have made the mission of the Agent nugatory and ridiculous, drew from the President a letter, in which he desired to know whether Mr. Duane was already determined not to execute the measure, if, after full inquiry and advisement with his Cabinet, the President should be of opinion that it ought to be done.

In reply to this letter, Mr. Duane explained his object in so wording the instructions, declared that his mind was still open to conviction, and pledged himself in the most explicit terms, that "if after receiving the information and hearing the discussion, he should not consider it his duty, as the responsible agent of the law, to carry into effect the decision of the President might then make, he would, from respect for the President and himself, AFFORD THE PRESIDENT AN OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT A SUCCESSOR WHOSE VIEWS MIGHT ACCORD WITH HIS OWN ON THE IMPORTANT MATTER IN CONTEMPLATION."

As if his sense of honor and propriety, on this point, were not satisfied with such a pledge, he again, in the same letter, explicitly promised, "that when the moment for decision, after inquiry and discussion, shall arrive, HE WOULD CONCUR WITH THE PRESIDENT OR RE-TIRE."

On the 23d of July, 1833, the Agent started on his mission to the State Banks, whence he returned and made report about the first of September. In the mean time, the Report of the Government Directors had been received, disclosing the startling fact that all the funds of the Bank had been placed at the disposition of Mr. Biddle for electioneering purposes; that more than a hundred thousand dollars had been used in that way; and that the Board of Directors had solemnly resolved, after warning and discussion, to proceed in the same career.

Finding there was no difficulty in making arrangements with the State Banks, the President, confirmed in all his previous opinions by these disclosures, made those opinions formally known to his cabinet, by the paper which has already gone to the public.

What was Mr. Duane's course? Did he concur with the President? No. Did he "afford the President an opportunity to select a successor whose views might accord with his own on the important matter in contemplation?" Not at all. He would neither "CONCUR" nor "RE-TIRE."

However, instead of giving a prompt decision when the President's final opinion was announced, he held out the idea that his mind was yet open; that the paper presented some new and strong views; that he might finally concur in the course recommended; and he requested to have the document for further consideration!

His only further consideration was to prepare a reply, inaccurate in its assertions, and indecorous in its language, which was returned to him. Among other extraordinary things, this paper substantially stated that it was not his (Mr. Duane's) intention to comply with his promise to resign, when he made it—that he did not, at the time he gave the pledge, suppose the State Banks would enter into the Executive's views, in relation to the deposits, and that, therefore, the occasion would not occur which would require the fulfillment of the expectation he had erected; but that, as it had arisen, he would do right by refusing to resign, rather than do wrong by voluntarily giving way to enable the President to accomplish his purposes.—This was followed, on the same day, by another note, which he withdrew, and then on the same day by another and another! both of which were also returned. These papers were not only inaccurate in their contents, but evinced a disrespect for the President, and a total alienation of feeling, which would have rendered any further association between the President and Secretary at once unpleasant and improper.

Here, then, was a Secretary of the Treasury, who had given a solemn pledge twice, and emphatically repeated, which he REFUSED TO REDEEM. Not content with thwarting the wishes of the man to whom he owed his elevation, he treated

him with rudeness and disrespect. He was determined to FORCE A DISMISSAL, that he might throw himself into the hands of the Bank Party, to be used as a weapon against one who had invited him to a high and honorable trust. Was this ingenuous, frank, liberal, gentlemanly, or just?

What should the President have done?—Ought he to have kept in his Cabinet a man ON WHOSE WRITTEN PLEDGES HE COULD NOT RELY? Ought he to have kept near him a man, who not only refused to redeem his pledges, but evinced a total want of the courtesies which should characterize official intercourse? Ought he to have retained, as his confidential adviser, one who was ready to declare that a measure which the President held to be demanded by the public interests, and the will of his constituents, was "unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary, and unjust?" The President did not think so.

Mr. Duane was dismissed for FAITHLESSNESS TO HIS SOLEMN WRITTEN PLEDGES and for the exhibition of BAD FEELINGS, WHICH MADE HIM TOTALLY UNFIT FOR THE STATION TO WHICH HE HAD BEEN ELEVATED. He was NOT dismissed merely for refusing to remove the deposits.

Let it not be misunderstood. We maintain the right of the President to dismiss any executive officer for refusing to do what the Chief Magistrate may believe it his duty to do. In this case, if Mr. Duane had not given the written pledge, and had not shown any of his bad feelings, the President might have dismissed him, and probably would. But that point does not belong to the case, and cannot be brought into discussion; for, however clear it is that the President had a right to dismiss him for that cause, it is equally clear that this was not the immediate inducement.

From these facts, the Bank Party will perceive that the case is a little different from what they have supposed. To reach the President, they will be obliged to prove, not that he has no power over the deposits, but that he has no right to dismiss a Secretary for falsifying his written pledges and using insulting language towards the Chief Magistrate, whom it is his duty to treat with respect. They must not only prove that the President has no right to discharge from his councils men on whose word he cannot rely and whose feelings and opinions are with his worst enemies; but that he cannot remove a Secretary whom he himself has made, who has not had the confirmation of the Senate, whose nomination to that body depends on his will, and whose commission would have expired at the close of the next session of Congress!

Long ago we might have cut short the arguments of the Bank papers by this exposition. But it must annihilate all that is left of the affected candor and assumed humility of the late Secretary; as no doubt was entertained that the country would triumphantly sustain the Administration in the great measure, and as there was no desire here to give unnecessary pain, we were disposed to be silent. But when he comes before the country and charges the President and his Cabinet with being "unwise, vindictive, arbitrary, and unjust," and says, "I was removed for an honest discharge of my duty," it becomes necessary that truth shall be told and justice done.

Of the motives which governed Mr. Duane's strange conduct in Washington, we have said nothing. The motive which now induces him to write vindictive letters for publication, is palpable enough! It is to act as the pioneer of the Bank Party and Nullifiers, in an attack upon the President at the approaching session of Congress.

From the Philadelphia Advertiser.

A CARD.

W. J. DUANE has not, since he ceased to be Secretary of the Treasury, in September last, written any letter, or other article, intended for the public eye, with the exception of the cautionary card published on the eve of the last election; nor has it been his desire to make any exposition whatever in relation to occurrences at Washington, unless in self defence. An attack made upon him, in the official paper of the President of the United States, the Globe of the 19th inst., puts him upon his defence, and he will accordingly, at an early day, appear at the bar of the public, at least to repel imputations upon his integrity and conduct as an officer and a man. Into a general discussion of the deposite question, he may not consider himself now called upon to enter. In the meantime, he respectfully asks a suspension of judgment, on the part of the public, upon the points at issue between the President and himself.

November 20, 1833.

From the Milledgeville (Ga.) Times.

GREAT STATE RIGHTS MEETING.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 13, 1833.

A meeting of persons friendly to State Rights, having been called, by notice in the Gazette of this place, a numerous assemblage convened this evening at 7 o'clock, in the Representative Chamber in the State House.

On motion of Mr. Gordon of Putnam, the Hon. Christopher B. Strong was called to the Chair. The chairmen having taken his seat.

On motion of Mr. Hillhouse, Mr. Sayre was appointed Secretary, and

On motion of Gen'l. Beall, Mr. Longstreet was appointed Assistant Secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting; whereupon, on motion of the Hon. A. S. Clayton,

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the chairman, to prepare Resolutions expressing the sentiments of the State Rights Party in this State, and report to this meeting at its sitting.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee—Hon. A. S. Clayton, Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, Dr. Wm. C. Daniel, Col. Jones, Mr. Habersham, Mr. Hillhouse, Col. Rockwell, Mr. Chappell, Mr. Young, Gen'l. Beall, Col. Newton, Gen'l. Warren, and Hon. Charles Dougherty.

The Committee retired—and having returned, reported, through their Chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions:

The relations between the Federal and State Governments have assumed a peculiar and intense interest by reason of the events which terminated the deliberations of the last Congress. The long and angry contentions which agitated the whole South, and had produced just complaints against the General Government, were brought to a close with its last session, but they were succeeded, and doubtless for the special purpose of subserving, at some future period, the very principles they were compelled to abandon, by the enactment of a law equally objectionable and certainly more dangerous to the liberties of the people than their former oppressions, and which, if permitted to endure, will ultimately perpetuate the usurpations which it was proposed to be renounced. It is not difficult to perceive that allusion is here made to the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and the Force Bill, which was its legitimate consequence. The first document instantly revived the doctrines of the Federalists of '98, which had been put down by Mr. Jefferson at the head of the Republicans; and now parties are forming every where, and particularly in our own State, for the avowed purpose of supporting the principles of the Proclamation and Force Bill, thereby placing the power which they lost under the old Adams. To this end they have changed their name to one which is designed to play upon popular feeling, and by the force of prejudice alone they are aiming to re-establish principles which the good sense of the people absolutely rejected in 1801, as tending to the destruction of the Union, and rearing upon its ruins a Consolidated Government. These facts have justly alarmed the friends of liberty in every quarter, and those Republicans who still adhere to the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, the great moral instruments by which Mr. Jefferson effected the overthrow of the Federalists, are rallying to the defence of the Constitution of the United States from North to South by counter associations, designed to re-organise the old Republican party, and to check immediately the growth of the doctrines of the Proclamation, which must inevitably lead to consolidation, if not successfully resisted.

The object of the present meeting is, first to constitute and form one of those associations for the express purpose of counteracting the designs of the Federal party lately re-organised in this State, who, under false colors are inculcating the doctrines of John Adams in '98, and those of Daniel Webster at the present time. And secondly, for the further object of enforcing a systematic opposition to the Proclamation and Force Bill. These last measures have aimed a deadly blow at State Rights, and seem now to require the united and concentrated energies of the friends and advocates of those rights to be directed to this point of attack, deemed so important by our enemies to be carried, and in which, if success should crown their exertions, all that is dear and valuable to freedom will be wrested from the States.

That it may be distinctly understood what are the principles of this association, it will be necessary to show what are the doctrines of the Proclamation; and those are asserted in language which admits of no dispute.

1st. It maintains that the States of which this Confederacy is composed, never had a separate existence, for that from the moment they ceased to be dependent on Great Britain, they formed One Nation, and have so continued.

2d. That a State, in the exercise of its legitimate powers, has not the right to decide upon the constitutionality of an Act of Congress, and to protect its citizens from the operation of an unconstitutional Act, and to maintain within her limits, the authority, rights, and liberties, appertaining to a sovereign State.

3d. That the States have no right to secede from the Union under any circumstances whatever, inasmuch as secession would destroy the unity of the nation.

4th. That the people of the several States constitute one people.

5th. That the members of Congress "are all representatives of the United

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Proceedings of the Legislature.

Tuesday, November 26, 1833.

IN THE SENATE.

Messrs. Montgomery, Sheppard, Lindsey, Vann, and Wilder, were appointed, on the part of the Senate, to constitute the joint select committee to examine whether the public printing cannot be done on terms more advantageous.

Mr. Caldwell presented the petition of sundry citizens of Iredell county, praying that John Andrews, of said county, be restored to the privileges of a citizen; which was referred.

Mr. Morris presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a joint select committee, consisting of five members on the part of each House, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of passing a law exempting from the performance of military duty (except in case of invasion or insurrection) all commissioned officers of the militia of the grade of Captain and upwards, who have served, or who made hereafter serve, with good reputation, in the militia of this State for the space of five years in succession; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Which resolution was, on motion of Mr. Edwards, so amended as to make it the duty of the committee on Military Affairs to make the inquiry alluded to, and adopted.

The proposition of the other House, to refer to the committee on the subject of a Convention the communication of the Governor relative to a change of the Constitution, was concurred in.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which were referred the resolutions directing said committee to inquire into the expediency of placing fines imposed by courts of law upon the same footing with other judgment debts; of amending the law respecting Bastardy; and of amending the existing laws for the benefit of insolvent debtors, so as to abolish imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraudulent concealment, reported that it is inexpedient to alter said laws. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, a message was sent to the Senate, informing that the name of Henry Seawell is added to the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The amendment made by the Senate to the proposition of this House to raise a joint select committee on the subject of amending the Constitution of the State, was concurred in, and Messrs. Irvine, Barringer, Poindexter, Fisher, Outlaw, Long, and Shepard were appointed to compose said committee on the part of this House.

Mr. Irvine presented a bill to authorize Linton Lynch to erect two gates in Raleigh county; and Mr. Alden, a bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges; which were read the first time and passed.

The bill to extend and continue in force certain acts for regulating the times of holding the Superior Courts for the counties of Moore, Montgomery and Anson, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Shepard presented a petition from sundry merchants and others of Newbern, praying the establishment of a Bank in that town; which was referred to the joint select committee on the Currency and Banks.

Wednesday, November 27, 1833.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Morrison presented the petition of William Davidson and others, of Mecklenburg county, securities of John Sloan, late Sheriff, praying to be released from the payment of a forfeiture of 400 dollars, incurred by the said Sheriff for failing to pay the public taxes due to the State. Mr. Morrison also presented a petition from the same parties, praying the passage of an act to authorize them to collect the arrears of taxes due the said Sloan from the year 1824 to 1831. Which petitions were referred.

The engrossed bill for the better administration of justice in Haywood county, was read three times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The proposition of the other House, to ballot on Thursday next for a Judge of the Supreme Court, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Montgomery, from the joint select committee appointed to examine whether the public printing cannot be done on terms more advantageous, made a report thereon, stating that, in the opinion of the committee, no investigation of the subject is necessary; which report was laid upon the table.

IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Bragg submitted a resolution, tending to the Internal Improvement Convention, now in session in this city, the use of this Hall in the afternoon of each day during their session; which was adopted.

The Speaker laid before House a Report from the Commissioners appointed to superintend the rebuilding of the Capitol; which Report, on motion of Mr. Fisher, was transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition that a joint select committee be raised on the subject of the public buildings; and that the Report be referred to such committee.

On motion of Mr. Quinn, the joint select committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of selling the Cherokee lands, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular price fixed upon the different qualities of the said land that have been surveyed; and also of subjecting the surveyed lands to entry.

Mr. King presented the petition of Mary Sloan, widow of the late Capt. John Sloan, of Iredell county, praying that she

be allowed a pension on account of the revolutionary services of her husband; which was referred.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning Coroners' fees; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Guthrie, from the joint select Committee appointed to inquire whether the public printing cannot be done on terms more advantageous to the State, reported that, in the opinion of the committee, the price already paid for the work is sufficiently low, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which report was concurred in.

Mr. Moore presented a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in Rutherford county; Mr. Corpening, a bill to authorize William A. Ervin to establish a ferry across the Catawba river in Burke county; Mr. J. L. Smith, a bill to reappoint trustees for Greenhill Academy, in Haywood county; Mr. Clement presented a bill directing the manner in which stables shall be appointed in this State; and Mr. Jordan presented a bill to amend the act of 1782, giving an equity jurisdiction to the Superior Courts; which bills passed their first reading, and the last mentioned was referred.

Mr. Foscoe presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the law, so to provide that all persons now exempt from working on the public roads, be also exempt from serving as overseers on the same; which was read and rejected.

The bill to extend the provisions of the act of last session, authorizing the removal of the buildings on the public lands in the town of Franklin; and the bill to incorporate the New Hanover Academy, were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, was, on motion of Mr. Guthrie, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the committee on Internal Improvements was instructed to inquire into the practicability of draining either in part or the whole of the swamp lands within the State; and, if deemed practicable, the probable cost and expediency of effecting the same; also to ascertain, as far as may be within its control, any information in relation to the probable value of said lands when reclaimed.

From the Raleigh Register of Dec. 3.

We subjoin the names of the gentlemen who compose the Joint Select Committee on the subject of amending the Constitution, and of the Currency—two of the most important subjects which will engross the attention of the Legislature:

Joint Select Committee on Convention:

SENATE—Messrs. Beards, Mendenhall, Martin of Rockingham, Edwards, Skinner of Chowan, Jones, Mann.

COMMONS—Messrs. Irvine, Barringer, Poindexter, Fisher, Outlaw, Long, Shepard.

Joint Select Committee on the subject of Banks and the Currency:

SENATE—Messrs. Martin, of Rockingham, Montgomery, Hoke, Hall, Shinn of Chowan, Beards, Edwards.

COMMONS—Messrs. Fisher, Seawell, Shepard, McGhee, Outlaw, Wyche, Roberts.

REFORM OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The following is the special Message alluded to in our last, sent by his Excellency, the Governor, to the Legislature:

To the General Assembly of N. Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I transmit to you a Communication which I have just received from Gen. Thomas G. Polk, Chairman of a large and respectable meeting of the Members of the Legislature of this State, held at the Government House in this City, on the 4th day of January last, together with a copy of the Journal of the Proceedings and the Address prepared by a Committee of that body, to the Freeman of North-Carolina. I also transmit, in further compliance with the request of the meeting, a file of Certificates which have been forwarded to me by the Sheriffs of the respective counties to which they relate, showing the number of votes which were given in each for and against a change of the Constitution, at an annual election in August last.

My opinion, upon the interesting question to which these papers refer, have been so frequently expressed and are so generally known, that further explanation would seem to be unnecessary. Were it otherwise, the able exposition of my views, in the accompanying Address of the Committee above mentioned, which received my sanction at the polls, and in the correctness of which my confidence continues undiminished, relieves me from all difficulty. I beg leave to commend the subject to the patriotism, the prudence and the justice of the General Assembly, and cherish the hope that it will receive that favorable consideration to which it is entitled by the important principle involved, and the respect due to the opinions and feelings of so large a portion of the citizens of the State.

You will recollect, that as with you resides the power to control this subject, so upon you rests the responsibility attached to its exercise. I earnestly hope that a spirit of conciliation and compromise may direct your councils and lead you to a result which will unite the interests and feelings of every section of the State, and thus ensure the harmony and prosperity of the whole.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

Executive Department, Raleigh, Nov. 25, 1833.

The subjoined letter from Gen. Polk

Chairman of the Convention meeting, in this City, is the communication alluded to in the preceding Message:

To the Governor of North-Carolina:

SIR:—The enclosed Resolutions were adopted at a large and respectable meeting of Members of our General Assembly, held at Raleigh, on the 4th January last. I regret that the request therein made, of the Sheriffs, has not only not been acted on in all, but was disregarded in thirty-one counties; and it is an additional source of regret to me that no return has been made to your Excellency from some of the other counties in which a vote was taken. Fortunately, however, I am enabled to supply, in a great degree, the latter omission, by procuring the certificates of members elected to our present General Assembly. Since the object of these Resolutions was to elicit an expression of the public will upon the question referred to, as far as it could be done without the aid of Legislative enactment, there can be no reasonable objection against this mode of ascertaining the result. These Certificates, together with those of the Sheriffs (and the well known vote of Counties from which no return is had) show, that in thirty-three Counties in North-Carolina, more than thirty thousand freemen have voluntarily demanded of their immediate representatives a change of our State Constitution. This is high evidence of the interest which is felt among the people on this subject, and there can be no doubt but that the number of votes in favor of this reform would have been much greater if the polls had been opened throughout the State and kept under the sanction of Legislative direction.

Notwithstanding these embarrassments, it is not remarkable that these returns exhibit a vote which is by several thousands over a majority of the largest poll ever held in North Carolina for the election of a President of the United States? The official returns, on file in your office, prove that at the election for President in 1828, the whole vote of the State was less than fifty-two thousand.

It may then be safely affirmed, that a majority of the people are anxious for a reform in their Constitution; nay, that they have demanded it.

The opinions of your Excellency are too well known to justify any doubt of your readiness to communicate this vote of the People to their Representatives, now in session. The Address which was published in obedience to the enclosed Resolutions, has been sent to your Excellency heretofore, and I hope to be pardoned for the delay that has occurred in making this request. It should have been done in time to form a topic of your first Message, had I been able to procure full returns before now.

With high respect, I am, &c.

THOMAS G. POLK, Ch'm.

In behalf of the meeting at Raleigh, Raleigh, 25th Nov. 1833.

OBITUARY.

From the Virginia Telegraph of Nov. 22.

DEATH OF COL. TAYLOR.

Our town has just followed to the grave its Patriot, the venerable Colonel THOMAS TAYLOR died on Sunday-morning, at the residence of his son, Mr. Benjamin Taylor, and was buried yesterday, at the family burial-ground.

His obsequies were attended by a general concourse of the citizens of our town, to most of whom he had long been a mark for hereditary reverence, due not less to his long and high public position, than to the many private virtues that endeared him to his friends.

After an unusually long life, full of honor and usefulness, he died, surrounded with the esteem of all who knew him, and in the midst of a large number of descendants.

Col. Taylor was born in Virginia, in the county of Amelia, on the 10th September, 1745.

From the Charleston Free Trade Evening Post of November 18.

DEATH OF JUDGE MARTIN.

With a grief that will be widely shared, we announce the most afflicting intelligence, the sudden death of the honorable WILLIAM D. MARTIN.

He had presided, apparently in his usual health, as Judge, on the South Carolina Circuit, which, being completed, he arrived here on Saturday, and took lodgings at Jones's Hotel. He complained of being chilled, but did not confine himself to the house. At night he was induced, by feeling feverish and chilly, to consult a physician; but his case was not supposed to require medicine, and, after bathing his feet in warm water, he went to bed at his usual hour. At breakfast time his servant came down, and found him unable to wake his master, and, alarm being excited, it was discovered, on going to his room, that he was dead, having apparently expired sometime in the night, in his sleep, and without a struggle.

Thus have we lost one of the most cherished of the Patriots of South Carolina—one who by his own energy and talent had raised himself to a proud eminence, and who stood in the very first rank of those whom we delight to honor.

In every relation, public and private, he was loved, honored, and valued, for his virtues and usefulness, for his generous and honorable qualities, and the unswerving purity of his character. The loss to the bench, to his friends, and to his family, is irreparable.

From the Charleston Mercury of Nov. 23.

DEATH OF MAJOR J. HAMILTON, ESN.

The melancholy duty again devolves upon us of announcing the death of a distinguished citizen. We have but very recently recorded the departure from amongst us of the venerable patriarch of Columbia, Col. Taylor, and Judge Martin. We have now to record that of one of the Revolutionary associates of the former, and one for his gallant devotion to Liberty the United States, and a eminent for his zeal in maintaining the independence of South Carolina in the crisis through which we have recently passed.

Major JAMES HAMILTON, the father of our distinguished fellow-citizen Gen. Hamilton, died on the night of the 23th instant, after a short illness, in the eighty-third year of his age—and thus closed a life full of years and of honor, which was marked, throughout, by private and public virtue. He was the oldest surviving Field Officer of the Regular Line of the old Continental Army; and, true to the principles of '76, was one of the State Rights Delegates from this district to the late Convention of South Carolina.

Prices Current.

SALISBURY Dec. 7, 1833.		
Cotton, in seed,	lb	24 a 29
do, clean,	do	19 a 104
Coffee,	do	18 a 18
Sugar, brown,	do	23 a 13
do, white,	do	18 a 20
Isaac,	do	10 a 10
Naibs,	do	60 a 10
Whiskey,	gal	60 a 43
Brandy, peach,	do	40 a 43
do, app,	do	39 a 40
Peas,	bu	14 a 30
Flour, (sacred)	bu	36.00 a 100
Wheat,	bu	60 a 100
Rye,	do	40 a 40
Oats,	do	30 a 30
Barley,	do	50 a 60
Salt,	do	10 a 125
Butter,	lb	10 a 124
Tallow,	do	9 a 10
Tobacco,	do	8 a 10
Whiskey,	do	53 a 30
Financed,	bu	100

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 3.		
Peas,	bu	13 a 60
App,	do	18 a 33
Isaac,	do	10 a 104
Beeswax,	do	37 a 171
Coffee,	do	13 a 15
Cotton,	do	113 a 121
Corn,	bu	63 a 70
Flaxseed,	do	31.50 a 1.65
Flour, new,	bu	3.75 a 6.35
Peas,	do	33 a 34
Iron,	do	5 a 51
Molasses,	gal	36 a 40
Naibs,	do	63 a 64
Sugar, brown,	do	10 a 22
do, lump,	do	14 a 14
do, loaf,	do	16 a 18
Salt, Liverpool,	bu	63 a 75
Whisk,	do	93 a 160
Tobacco,	do	50 a 35
Tobacco, leaf,	do	34 a 33
Wool,	do	19 a 20

NEW GOODS.

S. Lemly & Son

Return thanks for the liberal patronage they have received during the past season, and inform their friends and the public, that,

IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER STOCK,

They have Just Received,

From New York & Philadelphia,

A fresh and handsome Supply

of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Dry-Goods, Hardware,

Cutlery, Crockery, and

Groceries.

COMPRISING almost every article usually kept by merchants in this section of country, which they desire offering for sale on very reasonable terms. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their assortment, by all who wish to purchase goods.

Country produce taken in payment for goods on consignment, at the highest market prices. Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1833.

CONFECTIONARY.

By J. W. Watson.

The third door below Wm. H. Slaughter's House of Entertainment.

HE returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and hopes, by a strict attention to business, for a continuance of the same. He is happy to inform the public that his stock is complete, and consists of an assortment of

Candies, Raisins, Nuts, Apples,

&c. &c. &c.—In addition to which,

he will keep on hand,

Crockery Ware, Tobacco (smoking and chewing), Pipes, Segars, &c.

Having lately obtained a license to retail Spirits and Liquors, he will say he is provided with a supply of Cider, Brandy, and Whiskey. Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1833.

Land for Sale.

UPON the Estate of Elizabeth D. Austin, of the County of Equity for Sale.

County, and heard at October Term, 1833—A Decree was made, directing the Clerk and Master to sell the Lands mentioned in said petition, upon a credit of twelve months for one half, and eighteen months for the other half, of the purchase money; upon condition that the purchaser shall give bonds with approved security for the purchase money, on the day of sale.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the said Lands, consisting in three adjoining tracts, in all

287 1/2 ACRES,

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 30th day of December Next,

AT ROCKSVILLE,

On the terms above stated.

The said Land lies on Dutchman's Creek five miles North of Rocksville, and is reported to be the best soil in that section of the County; embracing 30 to 40 Acres of low grounds, most of which is fit for cultivation, including 10 to 12 Acres now cleared for Meadow. The premises also contain a Saw-mill and Cotton Gin on the Creek, with a substantial stone dam, and good buildings for the machinery. E. D. Austin and D. N. Austin reside on the premises and will show the lands and improvements to any person wishing to inspect previous to the Sale.

SAM. BELLMAN, C. M. P.

December 9, 1833. 4t \$2 50

Wilmington Races.

THE Races over this Course will commence on Thursday the 26th of December next, and continue three days.

First Day—Nine heats, for three years old colts and fillies owned (hoss side) by members of the Club, and entered by them. Purse to consist of all the entrance, with \$50 added by the Club. Entrance \$20.

Second Day—Two mile heats; Purse \$150; Entrance \$12; free for any thing.

Third Day—Three mile heats; Purse \$300; Entrance \$20; free for any thing; Money to be hung up.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Wilmington, Dec. 9, 1833. 1dr

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE

Semi-Weekly Examiner.

In addition to the Semi-Weekly Examiner, which will be continued the same as heretofore, there will be published by the publisher, commencing on the 26th of December, 1833, a Semi-Weekly Paper, to be called

"The Semi-Weekly Examiner."

Upon the following plan:

It will be published every Tuesday and Friday, upon an imperial sheet, in the American newspaper form. It will contain all the articles which will be found in the Semi-Weekly Examiner; the latest Foreign News; the state of the State of the Foreign and Domestic Markets for American staples; and such other matter as usually constitutes the contents of a newspaper designed for distant circulation, studying rather useful information than mere selections, of which, however, it will have a full share.

Non-subscribers who wish the paper transmitted to them by mail, can be accommodated by the payment of Five Dollars per annum, in advance; but, where five individuals shall unite in one remittance of \$20, the price will be Four Dollars per annum.

All subscriptions received before the first of January next, will commence with the 1st No. unless otherwise directed. All subscriptions received after the first of January, will commence the day of the receipt of the money, as no back Nos. will be kept on hand. In every case, a receipt for money received will be forwarded with the first paper transmitted.

Every subscription will be discontinued at the end of the year paid for, unless renewed by a second payment; so that subscribers may withdraw without the expense of postage, giving notice of withdrawal. No subscription for less than a year will be received.

All postage must be paid, except upon letters containing five dollars in a single sum, or any larger sum; but the risk of mis-carriage, by the mail, is assumed by the publisher.

There are no Agents established for this paper at any place; but any Postmaster or other individual may constitute himself an Agent for it, by sending himself the discount allowed upon a number of copies.

Any subscriber to the semi-weekly Examiner, who may subscribe for the semi-weekly paper, and wish the former to be discontinued, may do so, in which case, he will be entitled to receive, after the expiration of his year's subscription to the semi-weekly, at many numbers of the same as he would have been entitled to receive of the semi-weekly had he not discontinued it. Thus, if he should subscribe to the 3rd of December to the semi-weekly paper, which time fine Nos. of the latterly constant will have been published, he will receive sixteen numbers of the semi-weekly paper after the 3d of December 1833.

As this arrangement, which will give a large discount for a small one, is adopted, as the only reasonable mode of a just and an inviolable subscription of a dollar, and it is hoped, will meet with general approbation. No semi-weekly paper will, however, be discontinued without express directions.

All communications to be addressed to the subscriber.

CONDY RAGUET,

S. E. Corner of Walnut and Third Streets,

November 13, 1833. St. Philadelphia Pa.

A first-rate Close Carriage,

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a new and elegant Carriage which has for some time been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of agreement, at a low price, and on liberal terms. It is a first-rate carriage, and is well adapted for shop by those desirous to purchase.

JOHN L. BRADY.

November 2.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the last Will and Testament of

Anderson Ellis, deceased,

I will Expose to Public Sale,

On Tuesday the 31st of December,

ON THE PREMISES,

All those Valuable Lands

Known by the name of

Mill Lands, lying

between Davidson & Brown

Counties, in all about

2700 ACRES.

THREE 1-A

Comfortable Dwelling-House,

AND A

Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

Upon the Premises.

It will be sold in a body, or in separate tracts to suit purchasers.

The terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.

The said lands are well adapted to the culture of cotton and grain of all kinds. The said lands lie upon the Yadkin River, and embrace a large body of valuable low grounds.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as

Executor of the Will of the said Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requires all persons having demands against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.

JAMES ELLIS, Executor.

November 23, 1833—do 1dr

Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCR



POETRY.

From the Plattsburg Republican.

THE WORLD.

The world, the world, the dreary world,
Where kindred souls have met
And parted, in their loneliness,
With sorrow and regret;
Where love hath bound its wreaths of joy
Around the brow of care,
And pity's tears have wash'd away
The ruins of despair.

The world, the world, the fairy world,
So beautiful and gay,
Where eager hope is weaving nets
To catch a summer's day;
Where youth is romping in its health,
And gaunt old age goes by,
With feeble step and sunken cheek,
To lay him down and die.

The world, the world, how lovely, yet
How lonely, all its ties—
A boudoir fill'd with amaranths,
A charnel house of sighs;
The drear shade of dark despair,
The lighted hall of mirth,
The spirit-house of holiness,
The graves of all the earth!

THE MOUNTAIN AIR.

BY MRS. MOORE.

Have not to me of your sparkling wine,
Bid not for me the goblet shine;
My soul is athirst for a draught more rare,
A gush of pure free Mountain Air.

It wafts on its current the rich perfume
Of the purple heath and the honied broom,
The golden furze, and the hawthorn fair,
Shed all their sweets to the Mountain Air.

It plays round the banks and the mossy stone,
Where the violet droops like a nun alone,
Shrouding her breast from the noontide glare,
Yet filling with balm the Mountain Air.

It gives to my spirit a tone of mirth,
I bound with joy o'er the new drea'd earth,
When Spring has scatter'd her Jewels there,
And laden with sweets the Mountain Air.

From Nature's fountain my nectar flows,
'Tis the essence of each young bud that blows;
Then come, and with me the banquet share—
Let us drink together the Mountain Air.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

STANZAS.

There's many a brow that wears a smile
Above a heart of care,
And many a laughing eye conceals
The writhings of despair.
We would not that the world should see
The bosom's dark recess—
We would not that the world should know
Its utter loneliness.

The crowded hall, the joyous scene,
Cannot diel our grief;
In pleasure's gaily, glittering train,
In vain we seek relief:
There lurks a sorrow in the heart,
A deep corroding care;
We turn us from the mirthful throng,
To view the desert there.

In vain are beauty's smiles, to light
The ruins of the soul;
And worse than vain the mad'ning
draught.

The wine cup and the bowl,
Its pleasures like the fitful blaze
Within the silent tomb,
Whose flickering light but shows more
clear
Its sad sepulchral gloom.

In vain we seek in solitude
The calmness of repose,
In vain we court the stilly grove,
Neglectful of our woes—
Grief will still hover o'er the soul,
And we must yet endure
Misfortunes that no charm can heal,
No human art can cure.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEACON SLOCUM.

In a small village in New-Hampshire, resided, about twenty years since, Deacon Lemuel Slocum, famous for pious parsimony, and property. A neighbor of his had met with some difficulties, and was obliged to have recourse to a loan. The Deacon gave him seventy-five dollars, and took his note, with good security, for one hundred. Being unable to pay at the end of the year, the Deacon demanded a new note, as his custom was, embracing both principal and interest. The borrower remonstrated—but in vain. The usual declaration, that "he must provide for his family," and that, "if simple interest is just, compound interest is just," silenced every appeal to his justice or generosity.

The Deacon attended meeting as usual on the following Sabbath. On the afternoon of the same day, the eccentric and talented Mr. — chose for his subject the admonitions of St. Paul to the Corinthian church, in the fifth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians, and eleventh verse.

...the reproof, we must say, in justice to the Deacon, was not applicable to him. Deacon Slocum was no fornicator nor drunkard, in the common acceptance of the word. When the preacher, who had previously been unusually languid, came to speak of the extortioner, he was very becomingly animated; so much so, that the whole congregation, the Deacon not excepted, was highly excited with wonder and curiosity. He pointed out the heinousness of the vice in the most faithful and glowing language. He charged his people not to think extortion less criminal because practised by the respectable and influential; he warned them against the vicious examples of the wealthy; and declared that if they would wish to receive and deserve the approbation of Heaven, they ought in this, as in other things, to copy the bright example of the worthy and faithful brother and Deacon, Lemuel Slocum.

Prepared as the Deacon was for the eccentric ebullition of the pious extorter's fancy, he became amazed at this sudden development of his own peculiar excellencies; nor could he possibly guess, for some time at least, what might be the import of the Parson's digression.

"Brother Lemuel," said the Parson, "art thou an extortioner? No—Heaven forbid!" The preacher then descended on the sin of hypocrisy, and advised his audience still to copy the Deacon, in regard to sincerity, concluding with the question, "Brother Lemuel, art thou a hypocrite? No—Heaven forbid!"

The Deacon became alarmed, and the titling and whispering of the congregation was very far from removing his fears that something more was meant than met the ear. But, what was his dismay, when, turning his eyes on the preacher, he beheld his fixed on him with the plainest expression of contempt and detestation! Still the discourse was continued, and still were the questions and exclamations reiterated. The members of his own household appeared absorbed in sorrow, while the rest of the auditory observed him with looks of horror. How deep was his remorse! But it was the remorse of detected guilt, not of sincere repentance. He would have spoken, but the shame of conscious guilt kept him dumb, and he was doomed to suffer, in silence, the exhorting satire of the preacher, and the insufferable scorn of the assembly.

At this juncture, a gentle figure in black entered the church, and walking up the aisle, stood opposite the Deacon's pew, and in the most insinuating and agreeable manner, beckoned him to advance. Glad of an opportunity to escape, the Deacon went towards the stranger and followed him out of the house. Having walked a little distance, the generous stranger addressed the good Deacon thus:

"My dear friend I knew the unpleasant situation in which you were placed by yon senseless rabble, and their more senseless priest. I hastened to your relief, and have adopted this plan to relieve you of their insolence."

"I am thankful," said the Deacon, "for your friendship; but I believe I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance."

"You think not," replied the other with a smile of pleasant sarcasm, "but you mistake; you and I have been long acquainted, nor can I think you can be ungrateful to me for the many kindnesses to you by refusing my request. In short, I find that you will more effectually serve my cause, by withdrawing from the church than by continuing in it; and the circumstances of this day fully authorize you to break terms with these contemptible minions."

"Your cause!" quoth the Deacon. "My cause," replied the gentleman; "for, notwithstanding appearances, your example will be followed by many, who will assist in building up my kingdom."

At the word "kingdom," the eyes of the Deacon intuitively fell on the feet of his friend.

"Mercy on me!" he exclaimed—"then you are?"

"The Devil," quoth the stranger; and, seizing the Deacon, shook him so violently, that he—awoke from a dreamy sleep into which he had fallen during the service—in which these creations of his fancy had disturbed him—and perceived his wife in the act of rousing him to receive the benediction.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Let your first care be to give your little girls a good physical education. Let their early years be passed, if possible, in the country, gathering flowers in the fields, and partaking of all free exercises in which they delight. When they grow older, do not condemn them to sit eight listless hours a day over their books, their work, their maps, and their music. Be assured that half the number of hours passed in real attention to well-

ordered studies will make them more accomplished and more agreeable companions than those commonly are who have been most elaborately finished, in the modern acceptance of the term. The systems by which young ladies are taught to move their limbs according to the rules of art, to come into a room with studied diffidence, and to step into a carriage with measured action and premeditated grace, are only calculated to keep the degrading idea perpetually present, that they are preparing for the great market of the world. Real elegance of demeanor springs from the mind; fashionable schools do but teach its imitation, whilst the rules forbid to be ingenious. Philosophers never conceived the idea of so perfect a vacuum as is found to exist in the minds of young women supposed to have finished their education in such establishments.

If they marry husbands as uninformed as themselves, they fall into habits of insignificance without much pain; if they marry persons more accomplished, they can retain no hold on their affections. Hence many matrimonial miseries, in the midst of which the wife finds it a consolation to be always complaining of her health and ruined nerves. In the education of young women, we should say—let them be secured from the trappings and manacles of such systems: partake of every active exercise not absolutely unfeminine, and trust to their being able to get into or out of a carriage with a light and graceful step, which no drilling can accomplish. Let them rise early and retire early to rest, and trust that their beauty will not need to be coined into artificial smiles in order to ensure a welcome, whatever their entry.

Let them ride, walk, run, dance, in the open air. Encourage the merry and innocent diversions in which the young delight: let them, under proper guidance, explore every hill and valley; let them plant and cultivate the garden, and make hay when summer shines, and surmount all dread of a shower of rain, or the boisterous wind; above all, let them take no medicine except when the doctor orders it. The demons of hysteria and melancholy might hover over a group of young ladies so brought up; but they would not find one of them upon whom they could exercise any power.

[Foreign Quarterly Review.]

THE HUSBAND.

The fond protecting love of a devoted husband, is like the tall and stately oak that rears its graceful foliage beside some happy cot, to which its leafy honors afford reviving shade; while its spreading branches shelter the melodious songsters of the verdant grove, who within its hallowed precincts nurture their callow brood, unmolested by the wanton tyranny of school-boy pranks.

Oh! 'tis the effulgent Ægean shield which casts, far and wide, its bright, defensive rays around the timid, shrinking form of the best, most tender beloved object of his warm heart's pristine love and veneration.

The hallowed affection of such a husband is the far-off goal to which the wife's most ardent wishes fly, borne upon the strong, untiring pinion of woman's faithful and never ending love. Cheered by the smile of such a faultless being, the envious summer's parching heat, the ruthless winter's pinching cold, to her impart no pang; they pass unheeded by her well-defended head, light as the fleecy cloud; unregarded as zephyr's balmy breath. Supported by his manly form, what sorrow can assail, what anxious care can invade her bosom's calm repose? Serene as the smooth surface of the glassy lake, unruffled by the storm's rude blasts, her peaceful hours speed on pleasure's wing.

How beautiful is such a union! How much more rare than beautiful! Oh! 'tis a sight that angels might delight to fix their lingering gaze upon, lost in mute rapture and admiring awe. Mutually giving and receiving strength, the blissful pair tread life's thorny path, on "light fantastic toe," gaily tripping on, unmindful of all; of care or woe; his powerful arm each dangerous briar removes; her delicate fingers present to his refreshed senses each beauteous flower that sheds its perfume on their illuminated way.

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

A curious affair took place not long since, in one of our country towns, which we make bold to publish, (omitting names and localities), as a warning to all forlorn-aways who think of being married.

The unfortunate gentleman in question was married, early in the summer, to a lady with whom he had been acquainted but a few days, while at the same time he had an engagement with another lady, and with whom he corresponded after his marriage. From the circumstance of their not having sufficient funds to give a party, they determined on keeping it to themselves until their finances should increase. But though that event had arrived, they found themselves involved in embarrassments which they knew not how to overcome, (in reference to their wedding having been secret.) To obviate these difficulties, they at length concluded to have the ceremony again performed, and accordingly made arrangements—invited the company—engaged the minister, &c. Before the evening arrived, unfortunately, the clergyman was informed of their previous marriage; and after the party had assembled, he sent a note, stating that "circumstances rendered it inconsistent for him to attend!" And, thus situated, they were compelled to send for the clergyman who had formerly officiated. When he arrived, instead of marrying them, he introduced them to the company as Mr. and Mrs. —, stating, at the time, that he had married them a number of weeks previous, and that it had been kept secret for reasons which they could better explain than himself! The sensation depicted at this critical moment, on the countenances of the hero and the heroine of the party, may better be imagined than described. We advise all bachelors never to get married—but once!

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN who has had several years' experience in a counting-house both in Europe and one of the Northern cities in this country, and who considers himself a first-rate BOOK-KEEPER, would prefer to reside in one of the Southern States, and takes this method to bring the subject before the attention of the mercantile community. The most unexceptionable references as to capability, industry, and moral character, will be given. Enquire at the Western Carolinian Printing-Office. November 25, 1833.

Twenty-five Dollars REWARD
Will be given for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy called
Ki, or Squire,
To me, in Salisbury, on or before the 20th of January next. The said boy is stout, black complected, and about 27 years old. He was bought of Wm. Haden, while in the woods. He formerly belonged to Richard Van Eaton. The above reward will be paid on delivery to me in Salisbury.
JAMES R. HUIE, Jr.
November 25, 1833.

To the Public.

THE Editor of the United States Telegraph proposes to publish an Extra Semi-Monthly Paper, to contain sixteen octavo pages, and folded in pamphlet form, to be devoted to a full, free, and candid examination of the great questions which now agitate and are yet to agitate the public mind; and especially to the nature and extent of the powers of the Executive and Legislative Departments.

The abuses of the Executive power, and the remedy against them;

An Amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, giving the election of President to the People, and taking the ultimate choice from the House of Representatives.

The dependence of the Legislative Department on the Executive; the effect of that dependence, and the remedy;

The Currency; the Presidential Election; and the bearing of all upon Public Liberty.

He proposes to invite the ablest pens to unite and make this paper a common organ of addressing the intelligence of the People; and he has received assurances from some of the first and ablest statesmen.

The time when all those who would resist the dangerous usurpations of the Executive, should unite in one common effort, has arrived—and, under a hope that the proposition will be liberally patronized by the People, the Extra will be furnished at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per annum; but where five or more copies are wanted for distribution, it will be sent at the rate of five copies per annum for \$5 per annum.

D. GREEN.
Washington, December 2.

Proposals for Publishing, IN LINCOLN, N. C.

A Weekly Newspaper, TO BE CALLED

THE LINCOLN HERALD

THE undersigned being ardently solicited, by many of his friends to undertake the publication of a Newspaper in this Village, has been induced to offer these proposals, relying on public patronage for the support necessary to justify him in the prosecution of the same.

His main object will be to instruct, to please, to excite usefulness, to add to social enjoyment, and to expose whatever has an evil tendency on good morals.

It will be his purpose to give all the important news both foreign and domestic, to insert Agricultural Essays, and to diffuse information on all subjects that have a tendency to improve society in its various relations.

He will intersperse literary information, as well as scientific instruction, mingling, at the same time, a flavor of poetry, humor, and anecdote, in order to present a variety, so that each individual may find something to gratify his own particular taste.

He professes to be a Republican, both in principle and in feeling; his political course, therefore, will be, to pursue (according to his judgment) the traces marked out by the old Jeffersonian school—avoiding, on the one hand, that exposition of the Constitution which tends to consolidation, and shunning, on the other, the equally dangerous doctrine of nullification.

He has, at heretofore, the highest regard for the character of Andrew Jackson, and the utmost confidence in his Administration. He leaves himself entirely uncommitted as regards his successor—free to support, whenever the exigency arises, whatever individual in his opinion, from his character, talents, and sound principles, is entitled to occupy that elevated station.

All personal controversy will be strictly prohibited, and every exertion will be made to present such a paper as will be acceptable to the public.

The HERALD will be published once a week, on an imperial sheet, at Three Dollars per annum. The first number will issue on the first of January, 1834, or as soon thereafter as practicable, provided a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to authorize the commencement. PEREGRINE ROBERTS.
Lincoln, Sept. 16, 1833.

New Fall Goods, ALL CHEAP!

GADE & CRAIG

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

FALL SUPPLY,

And would respectfully invite their Friends and Customers to

CALL AND EXAMINE.

There will be found a neat Assortment of

Fine and Low-Priced

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Plain Silk Vesting, Figured do. do. Fine Marcellise do. London color'd Co. Buff and white Valencia do. Fine Satin faced do.

SILKS, viz. Italian Lustrings, Pan de loi Satin-face Levantine, Gros de Berlin, Senchews, Saranetts, Colored Florence.

—ALSO—

Flannels, Sattinets, Paddings, Circassians Bombazettes, Irish Linen (fine), New-style Calicoes, Dark Gingham, Silk Velvet Belts, (a good assortment)

Fancy Ribbons of all sorts, Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves

do. do. do. Assorted Hosiery Umbrellas, Spool and Floss Cotton, Sewing Silk Pins, Needles, Beads, Tapes, Suspenders

Pocket Books, Tooth Brushes, Brazilian and Mock Combs of every description Cologne Water, Bear's Oil, Antique Oil

Fancy Soap, Stuffs Boxes, Buttons of all kinds Bleached and unbleached Shirtings, blue and fancy cold Plaiding

Aprons & Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, White and colored Fustians, etc. etc. etc.

—DONES—

TICS: {

Hardware and Cutlery, —VIZ—

Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives Scissors, Table and Tea Spoons, Augers

Stuffers, Locks of all kinds, Tacks, Files Hand-saws, Gimblets, Fryng Pans, Tea Trays

Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors Razor Strops, Shaving Boxes, Spectacles

Silver Spectacles, Screws, Awn and Awn-Blades Pickers, Hammers, Blinges of all kinds

Drawing and Cutting Knives, Coffee Mills Hoes, Axes, Collins's superior ditto

Bright and blue Trace Chains, Halter ditto Castings, etc. etc. etc.

Shoes. Shoes. Shoes.

A good Assortment of all qualities of SHOES, comprising

Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Girls' and Infants' Shoes; Gentlemen's Pumps, Negro Shoes, etc. etc. etc.

Also—Ladies' best Prunella, Seal-Skin, and Morocco Shoes.

Hats and Bonnets, as follows:

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats, at all prices Wool Hats: Fur, Cloth, and Seal-Skin Caps

Fancy Braid Bonnets, Super ditto, Tuscan ditto Open-work ditto, Cypress ditto

Fancy Cottage ditto, Dunsables

Leghorns cut in the most fashionable shape.

China, Glass, & Queensware, Comprising a good Assortment.

Groceries, and Other Articles, —SUCH AS—

Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar; Coffee, Tea

Washers, Indigo, Copperas, Bar Soap, Nutmegs Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Powder and Shot

Bar Lead, Copal and Black Varnish Shoe Blacking, White Lead, Spanish Brown

Prussian Blue, Window Glass, Putty Epsom and Glauber Salts, Camphor

Assafoetida, Wool and Cotton Cards, Together with a quantity of articles too numerous to mention.

—We return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

GADE & CRAIG.

Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1833.

TO PRINTERS.

THE PRESS upon which the Western Carolinian was printed previously to the enlargement of the sheet, is FOR SALE. It is a wooden Press, of A. Ramsay's manufacture, is a super-royal size, and executes work in a very approved style. If applied for soon, it will be sold very cheap.

—ALSO FOR SALE, A

Variety of Printing Materials,

Sufficient to establish the business in an economical manner, and which, being partly worn, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. A catalogue of the articles will be given shortly.

November 11.

TO LET.

THE House lately occupied by the Office of the Western Carolinian. It is situated on the Northwest side of Main Street, nearly opposite the building formerly occupied as the State Bank. Apply to the Editor of this paper, or to

JOHN C. PALMER.

November 11, 1833.

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the

Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line.

Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order: and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms.

361f J. GALES & SON.

Raleigh Ave.

JOB PRINTING

AT THIS OFFICE.

Stage Accommodation.

FOR the convenience of Travellers, an excellent Line of Accommodation Stages is established to run between Salisbury and Lexington, on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays. Carries passengers to Lexington in time to take Peck & Welland's line for the North. Salisbury, November 4, 1833.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up near my plantation, in Davidson County, North Carolina,

A DARK BAY HORSE,

About six years old, and remarkably well. He was brought into this neighborhood by a negro man who says that he belongs to John Wolford, on the Charlotte River.

The owner is requested to come for him, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. PHILIP BOWERS.

November 18, 1833.

Farmers' and Planters' Large ALMANAC,

For the Year 1834,

Calculated for the Meridian of Salem,

And Published by Mr. John C. Blum, Can be had at this Office.

In addition to the usual contents of Almanac, this comprises Chronological Tables of remarkable Events, and a good many useful hints on Agriculture, Domestic Economy, &c. November 11, 1833.

Salisbury Male ACADEMY.

THE second session of this institution, will commence on Friday the 1st day of November next. The subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW, T. W. SPARROW

Oct. 5th 1833. 96f

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for subscriptions, advertising or job-work, are earnestly requested to settle the same. This the first call of the kind I have made in the year, and I hope it will be attended to. The living at a distance can transmit the amount their subscriptions, postpaid, through the post office at my risk. BURTON CRAIG

Salisbury, August 30th, 1833. 91f

FOR SALE.

INTENDING to remove to West, I offer for sale, on accommodating terms, the place where now live, consisting of a good dwelling house, a convenient house for

office.

or shop, and other necessary building. Also several other lots in Town.

All persons indebted to me, are requested to settle before the first of January next, or they will find the papers in the hands of an officer; at those I owe are requested to call, as am ready at any time to pay them.

The business of my shop will be carried on until I leave here.

121108 JOHN UTMAN, Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1833.

CHARLESTON and CHEROKEE

The Steamboat Macon

CAPT. J. C. GRAM, having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at George Town, her way up and down, will resume Trips in the course of a few days. It is intended to be continued in trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about five and a half feet water will enable her reach Cheraw at all times except uncommon low river, when her way will be lightened in the Expende Boat.

J. B. CLOUGH

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1833

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 92

J. R. C

Western Carolinian.

JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid within three months after the subscription is commenced, or Two Dollars and Cents, if not paid until after the expiration of that period. No paper will be discounted until all arrears are paid, unless at the creation of the Editor. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered a new engagement.

Any person who will promise six months to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of lecturing and transmitting the subscription to the Editor, shall have a seventh copy of charge.

Advertisements conspicuous, if inserted at the usual rates.

Letters by mail, addressed to the Editor, must in all cases be post paid, or they will not be attended to.